The Miners' Journal

POTTSVILLE, PA.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1854.

☞ *THE MINERS' JOURNAL has a larger circulation than any other Newspaper published in Northern Pennsylvania. It circulates among the Coal, Iron and business men, not only in and the adjoining counties, but in all parts, and it also circulates largely among the men in Schuylkill county, which renders it the most valuable Advertising mediums in the county. But few papers have so many copies spoiled on its subscription list.*

AGENTS FOR MINERS' JOURNAL.

John J. Lewis, Mt Carmel;
Jos. F. Davis, Ashland.
Frederick Lauderbrun, Tamaqua;
Thomson A. Godfrey, Tremont;
Henry B. Palmer, corner Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.
Messrs. H. Hubbard, 121 Pine St., New York.
Henry B. Palmer, Tribune Buildings.
C. F. Norton, Coal Merchant, 521 Walnut St. Philadelphia.
We are authorized to receive subscriptions, advertisements, &c., for the *Miners' Journal*, and accept for the same.

AMERICAN DELEGATE ELECTION.

The following persons were appointed an Executive Committee to act for the American party in Schuylkill County:

A. M. Macdonald, C. J. Fey, R. D. Spencer, James W. Bowen, Wm. Silliman.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Committee be requested to call for an election of Delegates to a County Convention.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the Delegate election shall be held on the second Saturday in August, and Convention meet on the succeeding Monday.

At meeting of the Executive Committee, the following resolution was adopted:

The members of the American party in Schuylkill County are requested to meet at their regular places for holding their Borough and Township Elections, on the second Saturday in August, between the hours of 2 and 7, P. M., to elect their delegates to represent the party in a convention to be held at the house of Henry Kauffman, in the Borough of Schuylkill Haven, on the following Monday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; said convention to nominate candidates for a general County Ticket, and also to appoint three conferees to meet an equal number of conferees from Northumberland County at a place and time to be appointed by the convention, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

A. M. Macdonald, James W. Bowen,
C. J. Fey, R. D. Spencer,
Wm. Silliman,
Executive Committee.

Pottsville, July 19th, 1854.

WHIG STATE COMMITTEE

Gen. Andrew G. Curtin, of Centre County, *Chairman*.
Hon. William Bigler, Clearfield
Hon. William Kurtner, Allegheny
Gen. C. O. Loomis, "
Frederick Lennig, Philadelphia.
Joseph B. Myers, "
Hon. Wm. B. Reed, "
Stephen Miller, Dauphin
John Covode, Westmoreland
Thos. E. Franklin, Lancaster
Hon. H. M. Fuller, Luzerne
H. D. Maxwell, Northampton,
L. A. Mackey, Clinton,
David Taggart, Northumberland Co.
WM. F. JOHNSTON
Chairman Whig State Convention.

RECEIPTS

Miners' Journal, since last Publication.

☞ We hope those in arrears abroad will forward their amounts due, as specifically as possible—as expenses for labor and paper are very heavy.

Samuel Reed, to November 20, 1854, $2 00
Joseph Pott, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
Jos. Hendricks, Esq., to July 1, 1854, 2 00
Wm. Cooper, to July 1, 1855, 2 00
Jos. Edmunds, to January 1, 1855, 1 00
Jos. Jones, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
J. Fry, to January 1, 1855, 2 00
Henry Weldy, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
Henry Dieringer, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
Wm. Donaldson, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
J. A. Dennistoun, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
J. H. Allen, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
Simon Jefferson, to January 1, 1855, 1 50
M. Hughes, to January 1, 1855, 2 00
Thomas Birkbeck, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
E. P. Pomeroy, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
Capt. L. Wonnelsdorf, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
John Spencer, to January 1, 1855, 1 00
Peter Woodward, to January 1, 1854, 2 00
Geo. Weightman, to January 1, 1855, 2 00
Isaac Thomas, to July 1, 1855, 2 00
Lewis Audenried, to January 1, 1855, 4 00
Lock Mountain Coal Co., to Jan. 1, 1855, 2 00
Hunstock & McKnight, to Jan. 1, 1855, 2 00
C. Pearson, to January 1, 1855, 2 00
J. & R. Roberts, to January 1, 1855, 2 00
J. Lodge, Co., to January 1, 1855, 2 00
Benjamin Kurtz, to January 1, 1855, 2 00
Lehigh Coal Co., to January 1, 1855, 2 00
Robert S. Walton, to January 1, 1855, 2 00
Jacob Hillegass, to January 1, 1855, 2 00
Wm. Jack, Rothermel, to January 1, 1855, 2 00
E. Lechauge, to January 1, 1855, 2 00
Chas. W. Downing, to January 1, 1855, 2 00
Thomas Tegea, to January 1, 1855, 4 00
Thos. Cope, Philadelphia, to January 1, 1855, 2 00
John Beck, to January 1, 1855, 2 00
Newson, Sinnickson & Co., to Jan. 1, 1855, 2 75
Thomas Miller & Co., to January 1, 1855, 2 00
Richard Richards, to January 1, 1855, 2 00
C. Spangler, to January 1, 1855, 2 00
A. P. Cooke, to January 1, 1855, 2 00
Public Ledger & Co., to January 1, 1855, 2 00
W. Cox, to January 1, 1855, 2 00
John C. Moore to January 1, 1855, 2 00
J. D. Brown, to July 15, 1854, 2 00
Philadelphia Library (Phila.) to Jan. 1, 1854, 4 00
Jacob Weiger, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
Farmers' Bank, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
John C. Lesser, to January 1, 1854, 1 00
Walter Sedgwick, to January 1, 1855, 2 00
J. H. Adams, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
Wm. Milnes, Jr., to January 1, 1855, 2 00
Wm. Phillips, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
J. C. Hamilton, to July 1, 1854, 1 00
A. J. Noble, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
D. Hassler, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
Mr. Head, to July 1, 1854, 1 00
Thomas Dorman, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
Geo. Heaton, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
J. Farrell, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
J. A. Hammer, to January 1, 1855, 2 00
D. F. Brown, to January 1, 1855, 2 00
Mary Brown, to January 1, 1855, 2 00
C. Eptting, (on axe,) 1 00
Frank Heeler, to May 1, 1855, 2 00
Capt. Ocean, to November 6, 1854, 2 00
Jacob Shoener, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
Paul, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
James B. Fiske, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
Jesse B. Bright, to January 1, 1855, 2 00
Mathew Wenz, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
Jas. Preston, to January 1, 1855, 1 50
Jas. E. Ebert, to October 16, 1854, 2 00
Mr. Rodbyshell, to April 9, 1855, 2 00
Jno. Vonderter, to January 1, 1855, 2 00
Jno. Gorgas, to January 1, 1855, 2 00
Mr. Jacob Hammer to Jan. 1, 1855, 2 00
Jno. Steiner, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
George Brown, to January 1, 1855, 2 00
Jno. Bowman, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
Zimberlin & Fessler, to May 20, 1854, 4 00
Jno. Ferry, to January 1, 1855, 2 00
H. Taylor, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
Mr. Jno. Hardt, to April 1, 1854, 2 00
J. D. Hesson, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
Jackson Childs, to January 1, 1855, 2 00
Jno. Eisen, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
Jacob Roch, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
Jacob Evans, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
Jas. S. Campbell, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
Jno. Kaufman, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
A. Webber, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
Hessler, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
Geo. Shannon, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
Morris Hunsinger, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
Daniel H. Stager, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
Chas. L. Boyer, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
Wm. Hammicker, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
H. Bowman, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
Jno. Wilson to July 1, 1854, 2 00
Alexander Wilkins, to July 1, 1854, 1 50
F. M. Nicholls, to July 1, 1854, 1 50
Samuel Moyer, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
M. D. L. Dodson, to December 17, 1854, 2 00
Thomas Roch, to July 1, 1855, 2 00
James Gibson, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
Hon. J. Foster, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
Richard Carter, to January 1, 1855, 2 00
Tanner, Douglass & Co., to Jan. 1, 1855, 4 00
Parker, Carter & Co., to Jan. 1, 1855, 4 00
J. H. Heacock, to July 1, 1854, 2 00
J. Bowman, Moyer & Co., to July 1, 1854, 2 00
C. N. Wagoneller, to July 1, 1855, 2 00

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

☞ We invite attention to the professional card of M. L. Dodson, Dentist, in to-day's paper.

☞ I. PARKIN & Co. have taken the Dry Goods stand of Fry & Martz, Centre Street, and have a large and varied stock ready for sale cheap.

☞ ELLSWORTH & STREET, New York publishers, are about issuing "The Cabin Boy's Story," a work of fiction for which unprecedented popularity is anticipated. See advertisement.

☞ Our New York and Phila. letters will be found highly interesting again.

☞ Supply of Journals.—For a number of weeks we have run out of Journals, and can supply only a few odd numbers previous to the first of July. Since July we have struck off an additional number of copies and can supply subscribers from that date. Those who have made applications for copies to be sent will after reading this notice, know the reason why their orders have not been supplied.

☞ We invite especial attention to the article in another column headed "Last Change in Jesuit Tactics." It explains the control that has for some time been so bitterly raging between certain of the Romish leaders in this country, and to which we have several times alluded lately, in connection with extracts from the Boston *Pilot* and other of the belligerent papers.

It will be observed that the extract from Brownson is precisely the same argument, and almost the identical words we used not long since, in discussing that part of the subject with Mr. Angele.

JOURNAL BILLS—ANOTHER CALL.

PLEASE WALK UP AND SETTLE.

LIST OF DELINQUENTS TO BE PUBLISHED.

We are now engaged in making out our Bills for subscription &c., and will forward them each week in the Journal, as fast as they can be prepared.

We are much obliged to those who have paid in advance, and to others who have promptly settled as their accounts fell due; and hope that the remainder, on our books, now reminded of their indebtedness, will cancel the same as soon as possible.

On or about the first of August, we shall commence the publication of a list of certain persons who, whom we have Newspaper charges, and for the following exspectatory reasons:—By removal or otherwise, they have got entirely beyond our reach, and we suppose to advertise them (gratis) in order to discover their whereabouts—we know of no other way to get our money, and that we want badly. Moreover, delinquent subscribers of several years standing, and themselves included in this list, they will please neither be surprised nor scold. We hereby give them notice in time, and we conscientiously claim the amount of subscription charged for our paper. We labor—and labor hard, and pay many a long bill for compositors, paper, ink &c., to make it worth the full price of $2 a year, it is offered for; and if persons are pleased to accept our terms and order the paper to their address, we certainly have a right to expect they will foot the bill when presented.

The present large size of the Journal, with the increased cost of wages and materials, bears heavily upon us; and promptness on the part of subscribers, is an essential requisite, to enable us to meet these increased expenses.

Our paper contains, we can safely say, as much matter as any three other papers in the country put together, and quite as much as any other in the State, not excepting the mammoth sheets in the cities, and still it is offered at the same low price.

☞ The increased rates already announced to those who neglect their accounts over the time specified, will be strictly charged hereafter.

☞ The week through, the weather has been oppressively hot here, the mercury ranging high among the nineties. Roads dry and dusty, and vegetation parched.

☞ Railroad Excursion.—We learn that Mr. Hughes Pusey will make a Railroad Excursion from this Borough on Saturday afternoon, (the 29th inst., provided a sufficient number shall subscribe, which no doubt will be exceeded upwards of $100 are already subscribed.

☞ We will give the *Register* man the reasons why we do not respond as a Director of the Public Schools next week. We will also give a little history of School Affairs in the Borough—its management, Books, profits, &c., which will no doubt prove interesting to the community at large. Also a history of the passage of the late School Law, which will throw some light on the subject.

☞ The following letter is from an active Democrat in Tremont:

The editorial of the Pottsville Journal last week, heading "Schuylkill County Politics" has the approbation of our citizens generally, and especially such as go for the abatement of the Know Nothing, and those who have been in favor of "American Ruling Aristocracy." I feel assured from present appearances (although a Bigler man myself at the last Gubernatorial election) that Bigler will be in the minority in our box after the votes are called, when at his last election he had sixty-six majority. Yours Truly.

☞ Ourselves.—Many of our subscribers who only owe two or three dollars, compel our collector to call several times before the bill is paid, in many cases when it could be cashed without trouble. This is all wrong. In many cases we are subjected to an expense of from 25 to 50 per cent, on the amount due in collecting the bill. We have always been prompt in issuing the Journal, and have spared no expense in giving full value for the subscription of $2, (which is the lowest subscription in the State,) considering the quantity of news we give, and therefore it is unjust to subject us to so large a discount in the expense of collecting. We hope such of our subscribers will take these matters into consideration, and have the money provided when the collector calls. As we have rendered bills to nearly all our subscribers, they know the amounts due.

THE FUSION.

A *natural* union is going on throughout this country, indeed it has in many State already been accomplished. The determination of the Administration party to extend Slavery, under the plea of popular sovereignty, to enrich all Temperance legislation, under the pretext of protecting the right of property in man, and to favor the balance of political power into the hands of the party in authority, under cover of religious toleration, has forced Whigs, Free Democrats and Prohibitory Liquor-Law men and Native Americans to make common cause against the common enemy. Now is the time for all lovers of Liberty, cheap postage, free land, no slavery extension, and property no Corporations of religious corporations. In Maine, Vermont, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio and perhaps in other States, the fusion of the Anti-Administration parties is complete. In this list we hope to be able soon to add the old Keystone State. *Union, Keystone.*

That's it, to a T! The Democratic papers are terribly savage upon the "allied forces" against them, and call them all sorts of hard names—now they utter a desperate shriek at the Know Nothings, then a cut at the Whigs; now a lunge at the Temperance men, and then a blow at the Free Soilers; in truth, the poor fellows have their hands full. But they deserve no quarter, they them elves have invoked their complicated trouble. On all the prominent issues of the day, American or Prohibition, the extension of Slavery, &c., the course of the Democracy, the *pet* Democracy, has been directly antagonistic to the feelings and wishes of the great mass of the people; and hence, no wonder they rise in their might and make common cause against this selfish and autocratic enemy. Down with him!

☞ HOW TO LIVE IN HOT WEATHER.

"An ounce of prevention," every body knows, is worth just sixteen times so much cure (avoirdupois.) Now, a little extra care about one's diet, exercise and cleanliness will "put him through" the hot weather, clear of the Doctors, nine times out of ten, quite as safely as any other season. *Apropos*, we quote the following, seasonable Rules from the Pottstown *Ledger*:

"Don't drink too much iced water. Immerse your wrists in the water before drinking. Eat lightly. Let alone stimulating beverages; or drink moderately. Acid liquids, like lemonades, are not healthy. Soda water, supplied from iron fountains, with gutta percha inside coverings, is a very good drink. Better let alone sarsaparilla and root beer compounds. Cold water, with molasses and ginger, makes an excellent drink. Persons of sedentary habits, and who have but little exercise, may as well wait until the weather is a little cooler before indulging much in beef eating. The abstinence will not injure either their health or pockets.—Partake of nothing but fresh vegetables.—Those that have become wilted, are about as bad as poison. They produce cholera and death. Good fresh milk is a healthful luxury. New, unripe potatoes should be eaten with extreme moderation. Tomatoes are excellent. Berries are good. Eat of whole some food temperately, whatever the appetite craves. But don't eat too much. Don't drink too much; bathe often, and keep clean; indulge in no violent exercise—preserve a clear conscience, "void of offence towards God and man," and you need have little fear of cholera, nor fret over the blighting heat of summer.

☞ Rise in the Price of English News papers.—In consequence of the great rise in the price of paper in England, seriously diminishing if not altogether destroying the profits of some of the provincial journals, some of the journals there have resolved to increase their rates of subscription. In Glasgow a movement is now going on to raise the price of all the papers two cents on a copy. In England the *Birmingham Journal* has just taken the lead with a similar increase.

☞ Thomas W. Sweetser, late of Salem, has bequeathed $10,000 for the purpose of furnishing the poor inhabitants of that city with cooking stoves.—*Ex.*

This is an odd bequest, but it has a great deal of genuine charity in it, nevertheless.

LAST CHANGE OF JESUIT TACTICS.

We have heretofore made reference to the important fact that Orestes A. Brownson, the able though ultra editor of the *Quarterly Review*, published in Boston, one of the most active propagandists and defenders of Romanism, has in the current monthly number of his magazine, taken ground apparently favorable to American principles, except so far as they are supposed to be antagonistical to the extension of the ecclesiastical power of his church. The Boston *Pilot*, the leading Irish Catholic paper in the country, gives a general endorsement to the views of Mr. Brownson, and the joint efforts of both are directed to the expediency and necessity of opposing foreign "radicalism" in our midst. The motives for this change of ground, and introduction of principles, so conservative on their face, in the pages of these hitherto ultra defenders of Romanism, are to be found in the fact that there is a growing determination on the part of the Catholics who have become American citizens, to oppose the mingled spiritual and temporal control of the Pope in the church government of congregations in this country; that they have become disgusted with the attempt to transplant from the despotisms of Europe to this republican soil, the seed of that oppression, which like crops of tares, choke every germ of free principles and republican teachings, and that the tyrannous exactions, which have for so many centuries, held in thrall, the souls and bodies of Romanist votaries in the old world, are repudiated by those who have sought in this asylum of liberty, the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, as derived from the reading and study of the Bible, rather than pin their faith to the erring teachings and misty traditions of those who claim to be the representatives of the Godhead on earth. As no European country has groaned more loudly, suffered more severely, or been degraded more abjectly by these influences, than Ireland, it is no wonder that these changed opinions, their open expression, and this spirit of implacable opposition have manifested themselves more immediately in the actions and writings of Irishmen in our midst. The attitude assumed by such constitutes the "radicalism" which Brownson and the Boston *Pilot* seek to check; and therefore they now hope to introduce, under the guise of the partial endorsement of American principles, a wooden horse, filled with the elements of danger and destruction. We must "fear the Greeks and the gifts they bring." In the whining and hypocritical "conservatism" of these journals, we find another effort of Jesuitism to obtain a foothold upon our domestic policy, and in their sinuous devices we recognize the coils of the serpents, which have always nestled close to the infant Hercules of our civil and religious liberties, watching an opportunity to strangle them in their cradle.

Upon the whole history of Ireland is marked the foot-prints of Rome's tyranny seared into its soil; branded upon the brows of its sons, and cursing their destiny. Ireland, once the land of song and chivalry, is now a desert, and its people slaves. This has been effected, not by any truth or liberty, but by the systematized wrongs of Rome, under the influences of which Irishmen have exhausted their energies in keeping alive the fires of sectarian feuds, and fratricidal hate, instead of directing them to the achievement of their national independence, or the concentrated endeavor to obtain any amelioration in their political condition. O'Connell was the master-spirit in directing this system of wrong—in the world's record we can find no man more hollow in his professions of patriotism; more supremely selfish in his ends; more shrewd in his cringing subserviency to the power of Rome. The Irish people, blinded by his hypocrisy, loved him not wisely, but too well; they shrined him as a saint in their hearts' affection, and never thought to lift the veil from their false prophet to show his deformity; while the few who could see through his selfishness, were actuated for many years by mistaken pride from exposing it, and like the Spartan, suffered in silence, while the heart was lacerated by its concealed torments. But the smouldering elements at length broke forth and the "Young Ireland" partly dashed him into his own pedestal; but not until it was too late to effect any good. The effort which they made to enfranchise Ireland was noble, and attempted in the face of almost certain defeat. The sad results are known—trials, condemnations, transportations—suffering as felons in Australian penal colonies, and the crushing out of every spark of free and liberal principle, found on the soil of Ireland, beneath the iron heel of British supremacy and Romanist intolerance.—What a sad page in a nation's history to read, what a sad commentary upon the blighting influence of that tyrant hierarchy,—typified in the mythic annal of Italy by Saturn, who devoured his own children, and whose statues were always hung with fetters!

Associated with these members of the "Young Ireland" party, who have reached this country, are many Germans and Italians who, having been severely schooled at home, have become convinced that the religion which is the ally of European tyranny and oppression, is not founded on those principles of gospel truth and liberty, which were heralded as the harbingers of the advent of the Redeemer upon earth. They are unwilling to forsake the creed of their youth, but they cannot believe that Catholicism means universal supremacy in temporal as well as spiritual affairs, and thus animated, they are striking ponderous blows at the roots of Romanism, whose reverberations have reached the Vatican, and given rise to a change of tactics. The Romanist prelates now in this country, alarmed at what they denominate "radicalism," are ready to adopt a change in our Naturalization Laws, to keep away progress and the spirit of the Reformation. In their fears they betray themselves into the admission of the propriety and justice of the foundation principles of Americanism. Those of our readers who have not access to Brownson's *Review*, will be able to understand his new programme of ideas, and the extent of concession wrung from the Papacy, by the following extract:

The country, therefore does not and cannot feel that it is bound either in justice or charity to yield up its nationality, or even its liberty, to suffer the stream of its national life to be directed from its original course to accommodate their manners, tastes, or prejudices. It feels that it has the right to say, or at least to demand that they—if they will—shall conform to us, not for us to conform to you. We did not force you to come hither, we do not force you to remain. If you do not like us as we are, you may return whence you came. If I from motives of hospitality open my doors to the stranger, and admit him into the bosom of my family, I have the right to expect him to conform to my family and household, and to behave, at least, so as not to disturb, or interfere with them. So it with a nation, which from hospitality it opens its doors to foreigners exiled from their own country, or voluntarily leaving it to make their fortune. It will never be prevailed to find them forgetting that they are its guests, assuming the airs of natural-born citizens, and proceeding at once to take the management of its affairs upon themselves, or even volunteering their advice.

How many times, within the last seven years, in these columns, have we used the same arguments! And now we find their truth conceded. What say the *Pennsylvanian*, the *Evening Argus*, and the Harrisburg *Union*, to these admissions! They cover the whole ground. But Mr. Brownson argues that political Americanism is objectionable *because it opposes Catholic foreigners only*. Here he falls into the common error of confounding causes and effect, and his efforts to prove that Catholicism has not provoked the American feeling, are refuted by the experience of every unprejudiced citizen. Who demand that our nationality should be merged in destructive foreign organizations, and that our institutions should be diverted from their original course to accommodate their manners tastes, and prejudices? Who forget that they are but guests, assume the airs of hosts and masters, and seek to take the management of our affairs upon themselves? The Irish Catholics, and only the Irish Catholics! What other influences have we to dread or combat? The Germans, it is true, have wild notions of liberty, which are inconsistent with rational republicanism; but we have argument allowed to combat them; they are political doctrines, and their errors can be exposed. But the Irish Catholics permit no argument—their logic is made up of brickbats, bludgeons and paving stones; their aim is the extension of religious doctrines and their desire for political supremacy based only upon the hope of making theirs the national religion, established by law!—Ireland pours out upon us a mass of ignorance, which can be controlled only by the Papist priests, while Germany and Italy send us men who may be in error, but who allow their judgments to be warped by no slavish subserviency to priestcraft, and therefore they think for themselves and may be convinced of error. While we deprecate the influences of all foreigners, we can see a wide difference between the subtle aims of those who would make Irish Catholic religion amongst us; and the radicalism of the German and Italian schools, which may be subdued and mingled harmoniously with the conservatism which forms the true safety of our government and extends its power to bestow permanent happiness upon all who live contentedly under its protection. We ask attention to the subjects embraced in these remarks, for they must be referred to again, and often, in the course of the contest now going on in our country between American and alien influences. We have no faith in the sincerity of Brownson or the *Pilot*; they exhibit no change of principle, but only a change of tactics; still their admissions are most valuable, though they are strangely at variance with the course heretofore pursued by them. There will be but little difficulty in showing who stands behind to direct the shifting scenery, or who, under the curtain, pulls the wires, which control the antics of the puppets!—*Phila. Sun.*

BUFFALO CHURCH DIFFICULTIES.

The Albany *State Register*, of Monday last, has a good article upon this subject. It says:

"The Pope, we understand, was appealed to at Rome, and Bedini, the papal Nuncio, was sent to this country by his Holiness, to examine into the matter. Bedini, after comforting his inner man with the old Madeira, and Schnapps of Archbishop Hughes and Bishop Timon, and enjoying, in full canonicals and diamond cross, the hospitalities of Gov. Seymour, decided against the Trustees and ordered them peremptorily to hand over their temporalities to Bishop Timon, and do penance for their presumption, in preferring to obey the statutes of the State, rather than the commands of the Bishop. This decision, it is said, was affirmed by the Pope, and that such confirmation came over from Rome in the same fortunate ship that brought the wonderful daguerreotype of the winking virgin of Rimini. Thus fortified, Bishop Timon demanded the title deeds of the St. Louis Church property of the Trustees, and gave them their choice, to comply or be gored to death, and pushed into purgatory by the head and horns of a bull fresh from the Vatican.

"The Trustees, it seems, are still rebellious, having small fear of the power of Bishop Timon, or the purgatorial pains, to which he claims the ability to consign them, and hence he comes thundering down upon them, with a bull of excommunication. We take the side of the Bishop in this controversy.—What right, we should like to know, have Trustees, who are American citizens, acting under the authority and by the sanction of American laws, to question the commands of a Roman Bishop, especially when he is backed by the authority of a papal Nuncio, and a decree of the Vatican? Of what use, we should like to know again, is there in being a Roman Bishop, if one cannot grasp all the temporalities of all the churches and wield them at pleasure? Besides, who would be a Roman Bishop if Trustees of religious societies, in this State, undertake to act or think for themselves, and set up their own opinions in regard to temporal matters against his absolute command, endorsed by the authority of a Nuncio, and sanctioned by a decree of the Pope? A pretty condition of things that would lead to! And think too, what a blow the toleration of such a heresy would be to the supremacy of Rome, and the spiritual absolutism of the successors of St. Peter. It must not be permitted to act or think for themselves, to form their own opinions, and work their own way into Paradise, with the aid only of the Bible, its holy teachings, and through the promptings of an enlightened conscience, there will come to be mighty little use for a Pope, a Nuncio, or a Roman Bishop any how you can fix it."

☞ *Father Kroger*, of Cincinnati, the Catholic priest charged with an assault on a German girl, with intent to commit a rape, was tried on the 10th, before Judge Flynn. The testimony was about the same as that given before the police court. The jury remained out a long time, but being unable to agree, they were discharged. They stood six for conviction for assault with intent to commit rape, and six for assault and battery. There was a large crowd around the court house during the trial.

THE COAL TRADE

FOR 1854.

The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 47,788 00 tons—by Canal 28,242 12—for the week 76,030 12 tons. Increase by Railroad 277,411 00 tons; by Canal 50,799 05 tons over the supply to same period last year.

The shipments fall short this week, 2,578 tons, all of which is by Railroad. Both boats and cars were scarce during the week. The shipments for the corresponding week last year, were 93,456 tons. The mining capacity of the region, we are satisfied, is equal to 80,000 tons per week, and that quantity would be produced if the transporting companies could take it away.

The supply of Coal sent to market from the 1st of December, 1853, to July 13th, 1854, has been derived from the following sections of the region:

From Port Carbon,	tons	327,067
" Mount Carbon,	"	64,242
" Schuylk. Haven,	"	407,587
" Port Clinton,	"	222,038
From Schuylkill County,	"	1,031,534
" Auburn, (semi-bituminous)	"	21,611
Total,	tons	1,053,141

We were informed yesterday that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company intend increasing the rates of toll and transportation 25 cents per ton after the 1st of August. We cannot vouch for its truth—such however is the rumor. We regret the present high price of fuel—but it cannot be helped. It is not the fault of our Operators—they have produced already their full share of the increase required.

The supply of Coal which passed through the Locks at Beach Haven, from the Wilkesbarre region, up to July 8, 1854, was 145,462 tons against 141,000 to same period last year.

The Managers of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Co., have decided not to declare a dividend for the last six months, on account of the amount of the floating debt, which has been considerably increased by the heavy expenditures required to meet the largely increased trade of the road this year.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Friday, 3 o'clock, P. M.

Freights from Richmond:	
Boston,	¾ 50
Providence,	¾ 25
New York,	¾ 20
Albany,	1 70
Hartford,	1 60

E. A. SAWYER,
Book and Music Store.

Also, TWO MELODEONS at $45 delivered; and one at $60 delivered—which are the city cash prices at Philadelphia, and at which they can be sent for freight such as he can ship *all guaranteed*. Try him.

July 22, 1854. 29-3t

MITCHELL'S DISSECTED MAPS

OF THE UNITED STATES

THE object of this Map is to make young people familiar with the locality of different parts of their own country, and it is presented to the public with the confident belief that it will be found a useful and instructive as well as an amusing gift for the youth of our country. Price $1 50. For sale at

E. A. SAWYER'S
Book and Stationery Store.

July 22, 1854. 29—

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

To make a FORTUNE in a few years.

BY purchasing the sole right and knowledge of manufacturing Dr. Ruby's Extract of Catalpa, or Great Southern Depurative for the Blood—the most valuable Vegetable Medicine in the vegetable world. The present proprietor will become traveling agent for the business, which will enlarge the sales throughout the whole United States.

Persons wishing to accept of this opportunity, will address E. ELLSWORTH & STREET, No. 22 Beekman street, New York.

Patents for the Sale of the same strength. They are United States and British Patents.

July 22, 1854. 29 2m

J. PARKIN & CO.

At the Old Stand of FRY & MARTZ,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the Public that they have purchased the stock of the above business at the old stand, and having made considerable additions thereto by recent purchases, now respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. I. P. & CO., aware that most business men stand upon a platform approaching to an equality, make no boastful pretensions to superior advantages, or offer of superior indurements above their neighbors. They say THEY DO.

In order to make room for a choice selection of goods, suitable for the Autumn trade, J. P. & Co., offer their entire stock of Spring and Summer goods at a very low figure.

July 22, 1854. 29-4t

DENTAL SURGERY.

M. D. L. DODSON, respectfully announces to the citizens of Pottsville and vicinity, that he is prepared to operate in the most careful and skillful manner, for the treatment of diseases of the TEETH and MOUTH.

Having a pleasant office and laboratory, furnished with instruments and apparatus of the most approved construction, he can offer to the public resources for obtaining the best informed professional advice in his profession, he has determined to spare neither time nor expense in the effort to please.

All operations pertaining to the teeth, whether SURGICAL or MECHANICAL, done in workmanlike style, and warranted equal in durability and beauty of finish, to any done in the cities or elsewhere.

Office: in MARKET street, 3 doors above CENTRE, in the main hotel, Pottsville, Pa.

July 22, 1854 29-3m

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THE 1st AUGUST,

THE CABIN BOY'S STORY:

A Semi-Nautical Romance of intense interest, by the Author of the "Pirate Doctor," the "Lawyer," the "Old Doctor," &c., &c.

The success hitherto enjoyed by the author of the above popular works is a sufficient guarantee of the favor with which any productions coming from his pen will be received by the public. "The Cabin Boy's Story" is a romantic narrative, illustrating the horrors of the Slave Trade, as exemplified on the Coast of Africa. The author has served in the navy—and the descriptions and characters are painted from personal acquaintance with them. The story is full of exciting incidents and adventure as the celebrated work of Defoe, "Robinson Crusoe," and has the advantage over that glorious fiction, inasmuch as it is founded on fact, or, rather, facts—actual occurrences. The history of the heroine of the story, Zoraïde, the Circassian Slave, purchased as a concubine, the daughter of a Bashaw, by the hero, Lieutenant Seymour—the commander of the Albatross, is simply the narration of a fact painted from the life, and all the numerous characters portrayed throughout the story are vividly and graphically drawn.

The publishers have already received orders for the whole of the edition it was originally their intention to publish; consequently, they have been obliged largely to increase it; and they respectfully represent that all orders may be speedily forwarded.

They confidently expect that the work will create as much interest as any work of fiction that has of late years emanated from the press, as, note the standing, since the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," works relating to slavery in America, Pro and Con, have been numerous, some have appeared having relation to the system of purchasing slaves on the African Coast, written by one who has witnessed it in all its hideous deformity. The work is written in chaste and pure language, and will be a welcome and instructive addition to the family library.

The work will form a beautiful octavo volume of 400 pages, handsomely illustrated with fine engravings, and elegantly bound in cloth. Price, in cloth, one dollar; in paper, 75 cents, at which rate copies will be sent by the publishers to any part of the country, free of postage.

☞ For sale wholesale and retail by the publishers,

ELLSWORTH & STREET,
No. 22 Beekman street, New York.

Agents and all the Booksellers throughout the United States and British Provinces.

July 22, 1854 29 6m

INSURANCE.

STATE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

Fourth Annual Statement, May 15, 1854.

Assets May 1st, 1853,		$556,318 70
Cash Premiums and Interest received the past year, mutual department,	$101,648 22	
	28,647 84	
Bills Receivable in same,	40,922 20	
Cash Premiums, Stock Dep'mt,		170,568 66
		$726,887 36
Losses, Expenses, Commissions, Reinsurance, Mutual Department,	$101,106 53	
Do do Stock do	27,021 68	
		128,128 21
		$598,759 15

ASSETS:

Bonds, Mortgages, Stock and other good securities,	$173,135 74	
Bills Receivable,	187,009 66	
Cash on hand and in hands of Agents,	19,558 58	
		$379,704 16

For Fire or Inland Insurance, apply to

JNO. T. SHOENER, Agent,
No. 5 Mansion House, Pottsville.

July 15, 1854 28-1y

PUBLIC SALES.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Schuylkill, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the subscriber, Administrator of the estate of James Price, Esq., late of the Township of West Brunswig, in the county of Schuylkill, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue on *SATURDAY* the 19th day of August next, at 1 o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Public House of *WILLIAM MATZ*, in the Borough of Pottsville, in the county of Schuylkill aforesaid, all that certain tract of land, situate in the Township of Barry, in the county of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania, to wit—Bounded by land of now or late Jacob Hoffman, Jacob Bertolomew, land surveyed to Peter Bailey, Casper Thiel and others, containing two hundred acres 96 perches, being part of a survey made to William May by virtue of a warrant dated the 5th day of January, 1775, and being very valuable on account of its being Coal land, late the estate of said deceased. Terms and conditions made known at the time and place of sale by

ISAAC SHELLHAMMER, Adm'r
By order of the Orphans' Court,
LEWIS REESER, Clerk.

Pottsville, July 15, 1854. 28-6t

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

ALL of the following described Real Estate, being the property of the Real Estate of the late Christian Ley, deceased, within the County of Dauphin, will be sold by the subscriber, by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly for that purpose passed, at the Tavern Hall Tavern, opposite the Court House, in the Borough of Harrisburg, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of August, A. D. 1854, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

No. 1. The 1/4 of 300 acres in Lykens township, surveyed on warrant to Christian Ley, of the 29th July, 1829.

No. 2. The 1/4 of 300 acres in same township, surveyed on warrant to Wm. Hoch, of 20th July, 1829.

No. 3. The 1/4 of 300 acres in same township, surveyed on warrant to Wm. Hoch, of 20th July, 1829, and bounded by lands of Peter Keffer, Jacob Keffer and John Zimmerman.

No. 4. The 5-24 of 300 acres in Jackson and Rush townships, surveyed on warrant to Wm. Hoch, of the 8th May, 1829, and bounded by lands of Peter Keffer, Solomon Imshoff, John Keffer, Daniel Keffer, and by vacant land.

No. 5. The 5-24 of 300 acres in Jackson township, surveyed on warrant to Wm. Hoch, of the 8th May, 1829, and bounded by lands of Christian Ley, Solomon Imshoff and Thomas Keffer.

No. 6. The 5-24 of 300 acres in Jackson and Lykens townships, surveyed on warrant to Christian Ley, of the 29th July, 1829, and bounded by vacant land and land of Thomas Elder.

No. 7. The 5-24 of 300 acres in Jackson township, surveyed on warrant to Jacob Keffer, of the 8th May, 1829, and bounded by lands of John McAllister, Peter Keffer and John Schreffler.

No. 8. The 5-24 of 300 acres in Jackson township, surveyed on warrant to Daniel Keffer, of the 8th May, 1829, and bounded by lands of Peter Keffer, Jacob Keffer and John Zimmerman.

No. 9. The 5-24 of 300 acres in Jackson and Rush townships, surveyed on warrant to Solomon Hoffman, of the 8th May, 1829, and boun